

U. S. Collects 5½ Billion Tax In Fiscal Year

Aggregate \$1,500,000,000
in Excess of Total of
Preceding 12 Months,
the Comptroller Reports

Income and Profits Lead

Luxuries Pay \$373,000,000,
Liquor \$343,000,000
and Autos \$144,000,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10. (By The Associated Press).—America's tax bill for the fiscal year ending June 30 amounted to \$5,408,075,468, approximately a billion and a half dollars more than was paid into the Federal Treasury in the previous twelve months.

Of the \$5,408,075,468 for the year were contained in the preliminary report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, made public to-night. It shows that from income and profit taxes the government received approximately three-fourths of all its revenue. In these two items there was an increase of \$1,355,000,000 over the fiscal year of 1919, receipts for the two years being: 1920, \$3,857,701,000; 1919, \$2,502,701,000.

From multifarious sources of "miscellaneous" taxation, the levy produced \$1,450,374,000, an increase over the previous year of \$200,000,000. In the first full year of the prohibition era there was a net reduction of \$343,000,000 in taxes on distilled and fermented liquors, the report shows. From 1919 to 1920, the government received \$97,507,000 in the last fiscal year, while the taxes from the same source in 1919 were \$365,211,000. Taxes on fermented liquors aggregated \$41,951,839,000.

Frenchman Says Serum Will Cure Appendicitis

Prof. Delbet Asserts Tests With
Anti-Gangrenous Fluid May
Do Away With Operations

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Treatment of appendicitis by an anti-gangrenous serum instead of by operation has been tested with such satisfactory results that it is likely operations soon will be abandoned for the disease, Professor Pierre Delbet said in a paper to-day before the Congress of Surgeons. According to Professor Delbet the tests have extended over a period of thirteen years.

Woman Writer Arrested On Kidnapping Charge

Betty Brainard, twenty-five years old, describing herself as "a newspaper reporter and a writer of fiction," was arrested at Grand Central Station yesterday by Detective George Ferguson, of the West Forty-seventh Street station, and is held on a charge of kidnapping.

Miss Brainard was arrested upon telegraphic advice from the police at Tacoma, Wash. The Washington authorities assert that she acted in concert with George T. Stagg, a member of a newspaper in New York, in the kidnapping of Stagg's three-year-old son in Tacoma, Stagg, the police say, is separated from his wife. They have been unable to find him.

Miss Brainard arrived in New York last Thursday and has been staying with friends at 111 West Seventy-eighth Street. She was taken to the West Thirtieth Street station, and will be arraigned in the West Side Court this morning. According to the police, she said she knew all about the alleged disappearance of the Stagg baby, but she insists that she is not a kidnapper. She said she had seen Stagg since her arrival in New York.

Internal revenue receipts for twelve months by states and territories follow:

Alabama, \$18,435,952; Alaska, \$500,680; Arizona, \$6,597,516; Arkansas, \$12,556,172; California, \$179,267,565; Colorado, \$35,727,957; Connecticut, \$10,430,838; Delaware, \$21,143,095; District of Columbia, \$18,645,053; Florida, \$15,623,811; Georgia, \$43,264,533; Hawaii, \$11,820,872; Idaho, \$4,963,244; Illinois, \$44,725,595; Indiana, \$74,561,177; Iowa, \$40,312,738; Kansas, \$41,263,378; Kentucky, \$49,684,121; Louisiana, \$51,324,936; Maine, \$20,681,886; Maryland, \$1,452,867; Massachusetts, \$152,022,232; Michigan, \$23,246,024; Minnesota, \$77,508,719; Mississippi, \$11,766,386; Missouri, \$149,492,659; Montana, \$6,770,257; Nebraska, \$25,065,447; Nevada, \$1,297,334; New Hampshire, \$14,709,318; New Jersey, \$135,049,727; New Mexico, \$19,955,000; New York, \$1,418,332,651; North Carolina, \$162,567,320; North Dakota, \$3,338,560; Ohio, \$74,512,933; Oklahoma, \$26,280,102; Oregon, \$27,569,223; Pennsylvania, \$557,008,972; Rhode Island, \$44,462,922; South Carolina, \$27,074,436; South Dakota, \$6,669,794; Tennessee, \$36,522,922; Texas, \$10,097,440; Utah, \$9,556,151; Vermont, \$6,700,148; Virginia, \$69,519,127; Washington, \$42,107,772; West Virginia, \$33,628,726; Wisconsin, \$93,516,256; Wyoming, \$4,225,282; Philippine Islands, \$1,426,478. Total, \$408,075,468.

Cigarettes also are being consumed in vast increased amounts. The report showed that taxes had been paid on 36,550,000,000 in 1919, \$8,100,000,000 in 1920, and 50,400,000,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30.

Commissioner Williams reported the year's expenditures of the Bureau of Internal Revenue at \$27,709,000. This included an expenditure of \$2,100,000 for enforcement of prohibition, \$465,000 for enforcement of the narcotic laws and \$90,000 used in enforcing the laws against child labor. The actual cost of tax collection, Mr. Williams estimated at 50 cents on each \$100 collected, an expenditure of about 1 per cent more than in 1919.

Tax Collections by States

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Mills Says Republicans Saved Nation Billions

Declares Transportation Act
Merited Admiration of the
American People

Ogden L. Mills, former State Senator and Republican nominee for Congress from the 17th District, told members of the Community Forum last night that the Republican Congress had reduced the estimates of various departments under the Democratic Administration more than \$2,750,000,000 in the last two terms.

He spoke in the rooms of the Forum at 155 West Sixty-fifth Street. He said in part:

"One of the greatest accomplishments of the Republican party was the transportation act of 1920, which turned the railroads back to their owners. The government operation of the roads had proved costly and the morale of the employee was impaired.

"If that Republican Congress had accomplished nothing else it would have merited the admiration and admiration of the American people.

"We are not going to get economy and efficiency in the administration of the government until we secure increased cooperation between the executive and legislative departments, until we establish an executive budget and the reorganization of Federal departments and bureaus.

Mr. Mills said that the present Administration had led the country into the greatest war of all times. He declared the Democratic Administration had not won the war.

"The American people won the war," he said, "and they did not win it because of the Administration, but in spite of it."

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U. S. Wasted Billions by War Policy

(Continued from page one)

Spad aeroplane, the highly efficient 75 gun and other weapons which could have been produced quickly in American industrial plants. The Administration turned them down.

In December, 1917, eight months after our war declaration, we had 165,000 men in France, some of whom had sailed without rifles and were totally devoid of artillery, airplanes, tanks, shells, machine guns, trench mortars and other munitions and supplies produced in America.

About that time, the records show, Colonel Ansell, Acting Judge Advocate General, went to Secretary Baker in London and pleaded for action. The records also show that Secretary Baker smoked his pipe complacently and remarked:

"I don't know that it will be necessary to send a very big army to France."

On December 12, 1917—eight months after we entered the war—the committee on Military Affairs of the Senate started an investigation on war conditions. The investigation elicited early in its inquiry that with an average of 40,000 men in each army camp in the United States there were rifles for training only half the number; artillerymen were being trained without artillery; machine gun companies had never seen a machine gun; thousands of troops were wearing summer undergarments; thousands had no overcoats; hospitals were without plumbing and heating, though inhabited.

Blame Laid to Baker

General Crozier, a witness, blamed Secretary of War Baker. On January 10, 1918, Senator Chamberlain, a Democratic member of the investigating committee, said in an address in New York:

"The military establishment of the United States has fallen down. There is no use being optimistic about a thing that does not exist. It has almost stopped functioning. Why? Because of inefficiency in every bureau and in every department of the United States. I speak not as a Democrat, but as a citizen of the United States."

The President later charged Senator Chamberlain with "an unjustifiable distortion of the truth," and referred to Secretary Baker as "one of the ablest public officials I have ever known."

Senator Chamberlain defended himself in the Senate, saying:

"The President did not know the truth, but I did. The President naturally obtained his facts from the Secretary of War, but if subordinates gave the information, they lied."

Records show that the Administration displayed great production activity only after it was apparent that America must throw her whole weight into the war. Almost a year had been wasted since the declaration that war existed.

The Ordnance Department at Washington spent nearly \$4,000,000,000 from the beginning of the war to June 1, 1918. The Civil War was fought less. This department started to build 20,000 guns of all calibers and equip them with munitions.

Pershing's Final Report

Only 100 guns and 600 shells of a single caliber reached the front in time for use during the war. General Pershing's final report, made almost a year after the armistice, said:

"The only guns of these types produced at home which reached France before the cessation of hostilities were 107 75-millimeter guns. In addition, twenty-four 8-inch howitzers reached here to-day and were in use when the armistice was signed."

The War Department declined to make the hand grenades used in the war by the Allies and attempted a new one. Orders were placed for 20,000,000. They were too complicated, and Pershing bought grenades from the British.

Over a billion dollars was spent on an aviation program, and not one American-built fighting plane ever reached the front. A few American-made observation planes, which, according to the report, were clumsy, badly constructed and highly dangerous, reached the front. They were dubbed by the flyers "flying coffins."

Pershing said French gas exclusively at the Germans, though the War Department spent \$116,000,000 on this commodity.

The War Administration built three pierce acid plants and seven more plants to produce phenol required for pierce acid. These plants cost \$35,000,000, and nothing was produced from them for the war.

A powder plant at Nitro, W. Va., costing over \$70,000,000, a powder plant at Nashville, Tenn., costing \$60,000,000, and nitrate plants at Sheffield, Ala.; Muscle Shoals, Ala.; Toledo, Ohio; Perryville, Md., and Cincinnati, costing \$116,000,000, produced no powder or nitrates for use in the war. Some were not completed until after the armistice. Two of the largest were sold after the war for less than \$20,000,000.

Tremendous Orders Placed

The War Department placed tremendous orders, including 41,000,000 pairs of army shoes, of which more than 32,000,000 pairs were delivered, for less than 4,000,000 men. Although the war had been demonstrated to be a "motor war," orders were placed for 500,000 sets of double harness and more than 110,000 sets of single harness.

Orders were given for 945,000 saddles for the army's 86,000 cavalry horses. All ambulances were motorized, yet \$21,000,000 worth of ambulance harness was bought. Other items included 2,800,000 halters, 1,500,000 horse brushes, 2,000,000 feed bags, 1,000,000 horse covers and 195,000 branding irons.

The government spent \$2,250,000,000 for ships, and the bulk of American troops were carried to Europe on British ships. According to the Shipping Board, these ships are now worth about \$2,000,000,000.

McAdoo's railroad administration deficit in two years called upon American taxpayers for \$1,350,000,000. When the roads were taken over by the government, they were paying stockholders a billion dollars annually.

To house the soldiers called by the draft, the government built about \$1,200,000,000 worth of camps and cantonments on the east-plus plan, which obligated the government to pay for all materials, labor and other necessities and leave efficiency, economy of money, time and material to contractors. Evidence before committees of Congress disclosed that many contractors stretched out their work, employed unnecessary numbers of men, wasted material and otherwise acted so to make construction of camps cost millions in excess of reasonable estimates.

About \$50,000,000 was spent on a spruce production program for aeroplanes, and the records show that 92.6 per cent of all spruce lumber used was bought from independent lumbermen. Approximately \$10,000,000 was spent for spruce railroads which never hauled a foot of lumber.

Port Terminals Constructed

Port terminals at Boston, Brooklyn, Newark, Philadelphia, Norfolk, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis, St. Paul, and San Pedro de Macoris, were built at a cost of \$127,661,000. None were much used during the war except for storage, and the Charleston terminal, built in an isolated swamp and costing \$17,000,000, was not used at all.

The Administration was presented by the Allies with all the models of tanks, but produced none for use in the war.

Though the production program in the United States failed, due to what seemed an excusable delay and refusal to accept the expert advice of the Allies, General Pershing's final report shows that the war administration by his staff in France worked with admirable precision. The greatest production furnished by the war administration was men, and Pershing's final report in this connection reads:

"Unfortunately many divisions did not receive the requisite amount of systematic training before leaving the states, and complete preparation of such units for battle was thus seriously delayed."

New Uruguayan Consul to U. S.

Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 9.—Dr. Mario L. Gil, Uruguayan Consul General to the United States, will be transferred to England, it was announced here to-day. He will be succeeded by Jose Richling.

Thomas Tells Why He Runs for Senate As a "Nationalist"

Colorado Senator Asserts
Leading Parties Conceal
Issues Behind Camouflage
of Soothing Verbosity

DENVER, Oct. 10.—In a statement explaining why he refused to seek the Democratic nomination and then consented to run as "Nationalist" candidate for United States Senator, Charles S. Thomas, Democratic Senator from Colorado yesterday attacked the League of Nations and treaty of peace and declared the leading parties have given the people "no clear-cut issue to attract or repel them."

"Both the national conventions of 1920 successfully avoided the more serious problems demanding public consideration," the statement said. "Except the Democratic pronouncement for the League of Nations, afterward modified by the acceptance of the nominee, definite policies have been concealed behind a bewildering camouflage of soothing verbosity."

Concerning the League of Nations the statement said:

"I am opposed to the covenant of the League of Nations because it cannot under the Constitution be established through the exercise of the treaty-making power.

"Because it is founded upon and must administer a victor's treaty of penalties and indemnities.

"Because its articles will tend in practice to prevent rather than promote permanent peace among the nations.

"Because it creates two international organizations—one for the administration of world affairs, the other to dominate labor as an international class institution.

"Because it abandons the nation's traditional foreign policy.

"Because it commits the United States to direct participation in the political, religious, racial and geographical differences and controversies,

present and future, between nations, races and creeds the world over.

"Because it obliterates the Monroe Doctrine."

Regarding the treaty Senator Thomas said he opposed it because its economic provisions disregarded the terms of the diplomatic notes under which the enemy surrendered; because the amount of the German indemnity was indeterminate; because it involved also the ratification of the Anglo-French-American alliance treaty against Germany; because it took America to Europe and kept her there indefinitely.

"I shall construe your mandate, if elected, as eliminating me from caucus affiliation with either party, but as cooperating with either or both for the well being of the nation," Mr. Thomas's statement declared.

Reisenweber's to Shrink
Into 2-Room Restaurant

Reisenweber's, at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, established in 1856, and the largest restaurant in the city, is to shrink shortly to two rooms—the new "crystal room" and the "paradise room"—as a result of prohibition. The announcement was made last night by Louis Fischer, president of Reisenweber's. The United Cigar Stores Company has obtained a seventeen-year lease on the rest of the building, which will be remodeled at once.

"The new four-story structure that was built four years ago at a cost of \$400,000, in order that we could keep pace with active competition and give our patrons the equal of any similar establishment in the country, will, in part, continue as the future home of Reisenweber's," said Mr. Fischer. "All the other buildings and floors, formerly housing the cafeteria, banquet hall, hotel, etc., have been leased and will be equipped for offices, stores and other purposes.

"The dry amendment has limited the sphere of our activity and we can give our patrons better value by confining our business to two floors than by attempting to operate all of the buildings as in the past."

The Workers' Defense Union held a meeting in the People's House last night and listened to speakers who denounced the prosecution of the I. W. W. leaders.